

MAYSVILLE WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1864.

VOLUME 3 NUMBER 6

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THE BULLETIN.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, JULY 28 1864

From the Louisville Democrat.
The Green Lane.

By WILL WALLACE HARNEY.

The blossoms were thick on many a hedge,
The green leaves hid the thorn.
The sun came down on his milk-white feet
And stood in the standing corn.

When a beautiful maid, with raven hair,
And lips like blood of the rose,
At the end of the grass green lane I met—
And April was at its close.

She had a little white hand in mine,
Like a lily leaf newly torn,
And lips were kissed that love never kissed
Till the birth of that beautiful morn.

The mill-wheel clicked by the side of the dam,
The cattle drank at the ford,
But over the scene went a strange bright light
At the sound of a single word.

I felt the presence of darkling eyes;
The blessing of being loved
Sank in my heart, like a gift from God,
Wherever I lived and moved.

But the rainbow season of flowers is past,
And the later summer comes,
Of the headed grain, the dropping peach,
And the purple velvet plums;

And reapers are reaping early and late,
In ranks of the golden grain,
As I wait and watch for a coming step
At the end of the grass-green lane.

But it never comes. My heart was a rose,
That into its folds receives
The sun of the summer; but now my heart
Is a heap of withered leaves.

LANDMARKS FOR YOUNG MEN.—Every young man now arriving at voting age, should examine carefully the history of past Administrations. If he does, he will find that every invasion of the rights of the people, and every encroachment upon public liberty, has been made by the opponents of the Democratic party. He will further find that every man who stood up boldly and defended those rights, was a Democrat. Let these landmarks of the past be your guides in the future.

C. C. CLAY, JR.,
J. H. HOLCOMB.

P. S.—It is proper to add that Mr. Thompson is not here, and has not been staying with us since our sojourn in Canada.

Highly Important Correspondence

BETWEEN C. C. CLAY, JR., J. B. HOLCOMB,
GEORGE N. SANDERS OF THE SOUTHERN
CONFEDERACY AND HORACE GREELEY OF
THE UNITED STATES—THE PRESIDENT'S
LETTER TO MESSRS. CLAY AND HOLCOMB
—PEACE PROPOSED, &c.

BUFFALO, July 21.—The following correspondence explains itself:

[COPY—PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL]
CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, C. W.,
July 12, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I am authorized to say that Hon. Clement C. Clay, of Ala., Professor James H. Holcomb, of Va., and George N. Sanders, of Dixie, are ready and willing to go at once to Washington upon complete and unqualified protection being given, either by the President or Secy. of War; let the permission include three names and one other. Very Respectfully,

[Signed] GEO N. SANDERS.

To Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 17, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I am credibly informed that you are duly accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace. That you desire to visit Washington in the fulfillment of your mission, and that you further desire that Mr. Geo. N. Saunders shall accompany you, if my information be thus far substantially correct. I am authorized by the President of the United States, to tender you his safe conduct on the journey proposed, and to accompany you at the earliest time that will be agreeable to you. I have the honor to be, gentleman,

[Signed] HORACE GREELEY.

Messrs. Clement C. Clay, Jacob Thompson, James B. Holcomb, Clifton House, Canada West.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS,
July 18, 1864.

SIR:—We have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 17th inst., which would have been answered on yesterday but for the absence of Mr. Clay. The safe conduct of the President of the United States has been tendered us, we regret to state, under some misapprehension of facts.

We have not been accredited to him from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace; we are, however, in the confidential employment of our Government and entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions on that subject; and we feel authorized to declare that if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond, we would be at once invested with the authority to which your letter refers, or other gentlemen with full powers would immediately be sent to Washington with the view of hastening a consummation so much to be desired and terminating at the earliest possible moment the calamities of war. We respectfully solicit through your intervention a safe conduct to Washington and thence by any route which may be designated through your lines to Richmond. We would be gratified if Mr. George N. Sanders was embraced in this privilege.

Permit us in conclusion to acknowledge our obligations to you for the interest you have manifested in the furtherance of our wishes, and to express the hope that in any event you will afford us the opportunity of tendering them in person before you leave the Falls. We remain, very respectfully,

C. C. CLAY, JR.,
J. H. HOLCOMB.

The application to which we refer was elicited by your letter of the 17th, in which you inform Mr. Thompson and ourselves that you were authorized by the President of the United States, to tender us his safe conduct on the hypothesis that we were fully accredited from Richmond, as bearers of propositions looking to the re-establishment of peace and desired to visit Washington in the fulfillment of this mission.

This assertion to which we then gave and still do, entire credence, was accepted by us as evidence of an unexpected but most gratifying change in the policy of the President, a change which we felt authorized to hope might terminate in the conclusion of a peace mutually just, honorable and advantageous to the North and to the South, exacting no condition, but that we should be duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, thus proffering a basis for conference as comprehensive as we could desire. It seemed to us that the President opened door which had previous been closed against the Confederate States for full interchange of sentiments, free discussion of conflicting opinions, and untrammeled effort to remove all causes of controversy by liberal negotiation, we indeed could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct, which had been extended to us in a character we had no right to assume, and had never affected possess; but the uniform declaration of our Executive and Congress, and their thrice repeated, and as often repudged, attempts to open negotiations furnished a sufficient pledge that this conciliatory manifestation on the part of the United States would be met by them in a temper of equal magnanimity. We had therefore, no hesitation in declaring that if this correspondence was communicated to the President of the Confederacy he would promptly embrace the opportunity presented for seeking a peaceful solution of this unhappy strife. We feel confident that you will join in profound regret that the spirit which dictated the first step toward peace should not have continued to animate the councils of your President.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servants,

CLIFTON HOUSE, JULY 20, 1864.

Colonel W. C. Jewett, Clifton House Niagara Falls New York:

SIR:—We are in receipt of your note advising us of the departure of Hor. Horace Greeley from the Falls, and that he regrets the sad termination of the initiatory steps taken for peace in consequence of the change made by the President in his instructions to convey Commissioners to Washington for negotiation, unconditional, and that Mr. Greeley will be pleased to receive any answer we may have to make through you.

We avail ourselves of this effort to enclose a letter to Mr. Greeley, which you will oblige us by delivering. We cannot take leave of you without expressing our thanks for your courtesy and kind offices, as the intermediary through whom our correspondence with Mr. Greeley has been conducted, and assuring you that we are,

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Gold closed in New York Tuesday, at \$260.

There are now 9,000 rebel prisoners in the barracks at Rock Island, Ill., and 5,377 at Camp Douglas, Chicago. There are also several hundred at Alton.

Government bagged fourteen thousand dollars by sale of confiscated property in Alexandria.

A New York lady has hired three men to go to the war for her since hostilities commenced.

The Democracy of Indiana are very sanguine of electing their ticket by 10,000 majority.

The wheat crop of New Jersey will be larger this year than ever before.

The price paid in New York on Thursday for three year substitutes was \$800, and for one year substitutes \$300.

The public schools at Buffalo, N. Y., offer prizes to the young lady pupils for the best loaves of bread. This is a much needed accomplishment.

A man was robbed of \$10,000 in the Eagle Bank, Boston, on Friday. He laid the bundle on the counter, and somebody picked it up while he was counting another roll of bills.

The demand at the United States Mint on one and two cent pennies far exceeds the supply. From two hundred to four hundred dollar's worth are coined daily. Many persons residing out of the city have had deposits at the Mint for some three months, waiting for their turn.

Confederate Bonds, in England, have advanced to 75%.

Washington Correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1864.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

Since I closed my letter at noon, a new sensation has appeared on the political board. The word Peace has been uttered this afternoon as if it had some significance. We find that two prominent friends of the Administration have, with the direct approval and aid of Mr. Lincoln, visited Richmond, held conferences with Jeff. Davis and his Secretary of War, and returned highly pleased with the courtesy with which they were received and treated at the Confederate Capital. Then on the other side, we have the correspondence between certain Confederate gentlemen, Horace Greeley and the President in relation to a restoration of the Union by means of peace. No other talk has been heard this afternoon, except about these two missions. Though neither of the quasi commissioners—those from the North to Richmond, nor those at Niagara had official authority, yet each acted with the consent of its respective government; and that is a mode often resorted to by belligerent parties, to ascertain the sentiments of the other preliminary to regulate authorized negotiations.

The Commissioners to Richmond were Colonel Jos. F. Jaques, of the 73d Illinois volunteers, and Mr. Edward Kirke, a gentleman of some literary pretensions and it is well understood they went to Richmond to ascertain, if the war could not be stopped by a return of the seceded states on terms alike honorable to both parties. They were in Richmond three days, had free conference with Mr. Davis and his Secretary, Mr. Benjamin, on the subject of their visit, were treated like gentlemen, and returned in good spirits.

You have doubtless read the result of the attempt made by the Southern Commissioners, at Niagara, to obtain an interview with Mr. Lincoln. It was a failure. The contrast between the conduct of the authorities, at Richmond, towards Messrs. Jaques and Kirke, and that of Lincoln to Messrs. Clay and Holcomb, is a painful one to the people of the North. It shows there are gentlemen at the head of the government at Richmond, and a poor at the head of the government at Washington. The former are not afraid to be talked to on the subject of our difficulties by even unofficial visitors, while the latter seems to think that not only his own dignity, but the cause of the North itself, would be compromised by a conference with gentlemen from the Confederacy. Human and civilization will accord to the authorities at Richmond the meed of praise for their willingness to listen to any person on the subject of peace who comes within their lines, by permission of the President of the United States.

Mr. Lincoln lays down a finality, which, without being first acceded to by the South, will preclude any conference for a settlement. That finality is the unconditional abolition of slavery. He will not listen to peace on any other terms. He will not bear what the South may have to say. He closes all avenues of conciliation except through that one door. He says the war shall not stop until the blacks are all freed. He says that this is not a war for the Union, but a war for the negro. He says that he orders conscriptions, that men are torn from their families, their relatives and friends not to restore the Union, but to free the negro. He admits that we are making an enormous public debt, that will bring untold sorrow upon soil and labor, not for our liberty or the protection of our government, or the preservation of our national life, but to make the negro like the white man. He sets up a condition precedent, which must be performed before the seceded States can return to the Union, and which he has no authority to impose. This war is to be continued for no other object than the abolition of slavery. Mr. Lincoln gives that to be distinctly understood. The country will know hereafter precisely what the war is continued for.—Every soldier will know what he is fighting for, and every one that is killed, will lose his life not for the Union, the Stars and Stripes, but for the negro.

CLEVELAND.

The number of men mustered out of service in Ohio, having served three years is 3,211.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., July 22, 1864.
To the Officer of Elections and Citizens of Kentucky:

On the 1st Monday in August next an election throughout the State, will be held, to fill various important county and district offices.

The Constitution makes it the duty of the Chief Executive "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

This duty can only be performed through the agencies given by law for their execution. All laws must be "executed" through the appointed agents, and in the manner prescribed by law; otherwise the pretended execution will be a violation of law.

The officers of election are the only agents through whom the election, under the Constitution and laws, can be lawfully conducted.

It is the duty of the officers of election to see that it be conducted in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the State.—The right of free suffrage is secured to every citizen having the legal qualification to vote, and adequate penalties are denounced against "all undue influence thereon from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper practices."

Every good citizen, who would preserve the right of "free suffrage," should give his assistance, when required, to aid the Officers of election in the faithful discharge of their duties, according to law.

The Officers of Election, legally appointed have the exclusive right to determine whether any one who demands to vote, has the requisite qualifications fixed by the Constitution and laws; and any attempt, directly or indirectly, to interfere with or control the exercise of that discretion; or any imposition by them or by others of any test or oath upon the voter, other than that prescribed by law, will be a violation of the law, and an infraction of the right of "free suffrage;" and will subject the offender, who ever he may be, to the penalties fixed by law. As all the citizens have a common as well as an individual interest, in preserving "free suffrage" to those by law entitled thereto, I appeal to all, regardless of their political, partizan, or personal preferences, to give their earnest aid in and co-operation to the faithful execution of the election laws. Bear in mind, that each should have his qualifications tested by the rules prescribed by law, and that, while it is in the description of the judges and officers of election to require of every voter to submit all to every legal test, yet any test or oath not prescribed by law can not be imposed upon any voter; and the imposition of any unlawful test, to the exclusion of a voter, stamps perfidy upon the soul of such officers, and subjects to the penalties denounced by law. Trusting that the officers and citizens will honestly and faithfully observe the laws, I propose to direct your attention to the only tests which can be legally imposed.

The constitution declares that, "every free white MALE CITIZEN of the age of 21 years, who is resident in the State two years, or in the county, town, or city, in which he offers to vote, one year next preceding the election, shall be a voter; but such voters shall have been for sixty days next preceding the election a resident of the precinct in which he offers to vote, and he shall vote in said precinct, and not elsewhere."

To be qualified to vote, the person must be free—must be white—must be a male—must be a citizen, either native born or naturalized, and have the residence of two years in the State, and sixty days in the precinct; or one year in the county, town, or city, and sixty days in the precinct where he offers to vote.

If any one of these tests be wanting the voter should be excluded.

When officers of election do not know a person offering to vote to be a qualified elector, it is their duty to interrogate him under oath as to his qualification. If from his statement he appears to be qualified he shall be admitted to vote, unless his right is disputed by one of the Judges or Sheriff, or some other person present. If so disputed, the Judges shall hear witness, not exceeding two in number on each side, as to his qualifications, and decide as may appear right from the proof and the statement of the party." 1st Revised Statutes, 434—Rules by which officers are to determine the residence and citizenship of an elector, are prescribed in Article 3, Chap. 32, page 432 to 435, vol. 1, Revised Statutes.

Citizenship, whether by birthright or naturalization, is lost, and all right to vote, by committing the offenses embraced in the act approved March 11, 1862, known as the law of Expatriation, viz;

Chapter 509—AN ACT to amend chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Citizens, Expatriation, and Aliens."

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That any citizen of this State who shall enter into the service of the so called Confederate States in civil or military capacity or into the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, or either civil or military capacity, or having theretofore entered such service of either the Confederate States or Provisional Government, shall continue in such service after this act takes effect, or shall take up or continue in arms against the military forces of the United States or the State of Kentucky, or shall give voluntary aid and assistance to those arms against said forces, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky, nor shall he again be a citizen, except by permission of the Legislature, by a general or special statute.

Five times during the day were they ambuscaded, and General Williams estimates their loss at five hundred killed and wounded, and twenty-two prisoners. Our loss was twenty one, including Captain McCawley, who, General Williams says was the best staff officer he ever saw in any army.

CAIRO, July 25.—The steamer James White, from New Orleans, the 18th, has arrived, and reports that the steamer B. M. Runyan, from Natchez, struck a snag off Griffith's Landing, 15 miles below Greenville, Mississippi, on the 31st inst., 10 P. M., and sunk to the hurricane roof in five minutes. She had near 600 people aboard, including 440 of the 10th Missouri Cavalry, fifty refugees and furloughed soldiers, and quite a number of cabin passengers. About fifty lives were lost. Half this number belonged to the cavalry, the remainder, excepting two, were refugees and negroes.—But two cabin passengers, a young man named Chapman, of Alton, and a boy, are believed to have been lost.

The gunboat No. 11 came up about 20 minutes after the disaster, and rescued about 40 persons. The others swam ashore.—There were also on board 111 miles, 62 horses, 15 wagons, and the camp equipage of the regiment, all of which, with the boat, are a total loss. The White brought up most of the rescued, except the cavalry, who were brought upon the Marine Brigade boat Diana to Memphis.

§ 2. That whenever a person attempts or is called on, to exercise any of the constitutional or legal rights and privileges belonging only to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to negative on oath the expatriation provided in the first section of this act; and upon his failure or refusal to do so, shall not be permitted to exercise any such right or privilege.

§ 3. This act to be of force in thirty days from and after its passage.

If an applicant to vote is believed to come within the provisions of the Expatriation act aforesaid he should be required to negative on oath, the facts set forth in the 1st section as disqualification. In times like the present, in many localities, it would not be an improper exercise of caution, to require all applicants to negative on oath the acts which expatriate those who commit them. But under pain of violating the law, let nothing be added to, or diminished from the oath prescribed by law. The law requires the person offering to vote should state on oath, that he has not entered into the service of the so called Confederate States, in

either a civil or military capacity nor into the service of the so called Provisional Government of Kentucky in either a civil or military capacity, since the 10th day of April 1862, nor has he continued in such service since that date; nor has given since that date any voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against the United States or the State of Kentucky.

This embraces all that any voter upon the subject of expatriation can be lawfully required to state on oath. The embodying of any other facts will be violation of the oath and duty of the officers of election.

These rules embody the existing law in regard to all elections in Kentucky, except that, at a Presidential election, the State are allowed, by express statute, to vote, the largest part of the city, assaulted our works on that day with great fury, evidently expecting to drive us forces out of the city.

The 15th corps, commanded by General Frank Blair, seemed to be the special object of rebel wrath, as they massed against it in overwhelming force. The 15th received the shock gallantly, and held its own until General Dodge, with the 16th Corps, came up, when the rebels were buried back with great slaughter.

General Logan, at the head of the 17th Corps, went into battle with the rallying cry of "Remember McPherson!" This corps as well as Blair's both constituting the army under Major General McPherson, fought desperately the news of the death of their brave commander having been communicated to them just before going into battle.

Our troops buried one thousand rebels left on the field within our lines beside which the rebels buried many of their own dead near their works. It is estimated that the rebel killed and wounded on Friday will exceed six thousand.

Our loss will reach twenty-five hundred. The 15th Corps suffered severely.

While the work of burying the dead and removing the wounded was going on Saturday, Sherman's heavy artillery was playing upon the city. At the same time large fires were observed to be caused by the destruction of supply depots and other rebel property which the enemy could not carry off and did not wish to have fall into our hands. This is considered evidence of their intention to evacuate the place.

Several rebel Generals are reported killed but their names are not yet given.

The Gen. Williams referred to as "Old Cerro Gordo," in the following extract, is Gen. John S. Williams, formerly a candidate for Congress in this district. Special Correspondence to the Atlanta Appeal.

IN FRONT OF ATLANTA, Tuesday, July 19.

The fight on Nanco's Creek yesterday between William's brigade and Hooker's entire corps, turns out to have been of more importance than it was at first supposed.—Finding that they were advancing in heavy force, Old "Cerro Gordo" determined to impede their advance as much as possible, until the commander in-chief should be notified, and make preparations to meet them.

Dismounting his men, and concealing them in a dense undergrowth, he brought up two pieces of artillery, and hastily constructed a masked battery upon the opposite side of the road from the direction in which they were advancing; the woods opposite their position having been burned recently, afforded them a fine view in their front. They had been in position but a short time, when the enemy's skirmishers advanced on the front of the School. The Academic year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends on the last day of June. It is divided into two Sessions. No deduction can be made for those who may be withdrawn before the expiration of the Session, unless in case of protracted illness. A small distribution of Prizes takes place at the close of the first Session, and of each month are assembled in the presence of their teachers, when a report is made of their advancement in their Studies, and their attention to the rules of the School. 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THE BULLETIN.
MAYSVILLE. - JULY 28

Increase of the Price of the Bulletin.
The Subscription price of the BULLETIN will hereafter be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year, instead of ONE DOLLAR.

The first iron-clad war vessels ever constructed in Russia have just been safely launched from the new dockyard in St. Petersburg. Their names are the Netron Menya [Touch-me-not] and the Smertch [Water-spout].

Judge Stephen Vail, one of the best machinists in New Jersey, died on Tuesday last. He built the engines of the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic.

Locusts are appearing in Wisconsin by the million. They appeared last, in 1848, fifteen years ago. Many cattle have been bitten to death by them.

It is reported that a formal demand for the surrender of Capt. Semmes has been made. The Secretary of State is said to be determined to require of England her observance of international law.

SKIRMISH IN OWEN COUNTY.—A scouting party of twelve men, in command of Captain Davis, of the One Hundred and Sixty-second Ohio, National Guard, fell into an ambuscade of rebel guerrillas, about five miles from Owenton, Owen county, Ky., a few days ago. A brisk fight took place and Captain Davis, being largely outnumbered had to retreat. Two of his men were captured and one wounded. The rebels also captured six horses.

Lieut. G. M. Burnett, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois (one hundred day men) has been honorably mustered from the service for leaving his post to trespass on the rights of private citizens, and, while so trespassing, permitting a quiet, peaceable citizen to be shot in his presence, without using any endeavors to prevent it.

The Liverpool and London Insurance Company.

Our readers will remember the great fire that occurred in Louisville several weeks ago, by which several millions of dollars of property was destroyed. The Journal of Friday, July 15th, contains a card from six well known firms in that city, the most reliable in Louisville, and heavy sufferers by the fire, returning thanks to the Louisville agent of the Liverpool and London Insurance Company, for his promptness in adjusting their losses by the fire. The aggregate amount of their losses was \$45,714, which was on that day paid in full, without any deduction for interest. Such conduct is indeed praiseworthy, and will afford gratification to the many persons who have their property insured with the Company. It has an immense capital, not fictitious but paid in, never fails to adjust its losses with the utmost promptness and fidelity, and with as little trouble as possible to policy holders. We take pleasure in recommending it to the public. Mr. Samuel C. Pearce is the agent for Maysville, and those who are acquainted with his character as an attentive and trustworthy man of business will feel additional confidence in the Company of which he is the agent.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, O., July 15, '64.

Casualties of the 2nd Ky. Bat. Cavalry, from June 7th to 13th, 1864:

Company A, Capt. Jno T. Williams, Com; none.

Company B, Lieut H A Darnall, Com.

Wounded—Jno W Hilligast, leg amputated. Captured—J H Eckman, Sanford Howye and Sergt W H Darnall.

Company C, Capt N P Laforgu, Com. Wounded—Capt N P Laforgu, in arm and side; Lewis Dov; Milton Lyons, mortally, since died; Iva Huntly, mortally, since died; Orderly Srgt Joseph Schoolfield, mortally, since died; James Draiman, slightly; Henry Kiscic; Wm Todd; Capt J P Skillman; Sam'l Barnes; Harry Sanders; John Denton; Sanders; Day; H Dobyns; J W Malay, Samuel Little; Jno H Harmon; J T Viers; W H Barnes and Wm Hurst.

Company D, Lieut David Smith, Com. Wounded—Lt Wm Harris, severely, arm amputated. Captured—Samuel Mitchell; E Parson and Franklin Yorg.

Company E, Capt J Bradshaw, Com. Wounded—Jessie Nelson. Captured—Lt M B Haddon; Frank Fletcher; James Robinson; Solomon Pippin; J R Williamson; Wm Newcomb and Drury Kelso.

Company F, Captain W P Conner, Com. Wounded—Capt W P Conner and Lt Rber Wells. Captured—Sam Nixon; James Burbridge; Ad Green; David Swart; David Hooverhill; David Dennis and Gilbert Gordon. G. W. JACKSON, Captain Commanding.

WANTED!

A GOOD COOK FOR A SMALL FAMILY.

Address, J. W. RAND,

july 25-1864 Vanceburg, Lewis county, Ky.

To the Vctrs of Mason County!

MAYSVILLE, KY., July 22d, 1864

Being appointed by the County Court

Jailer of Mason County, to fill, until the

election, the vacancy occasioned by the

resignation of WILLIAM B. PARKER, Esq.,

I have offered myself for election by the

people for the balance of the term.

My appointment by the Court and my

official conduct during the three months I

have held the office will, I hope, be a

recommendation as to my fitness for the place.

I have seen to a good deal of trouble

and expense in moving and taking posse-

sion of the jail and public property of the

County, and should feel gratified if the peo-

ple would elect me to the office for the bal-

ance of the term.

My official duties at home require my at-

tention, so that I cannot go out to see you

personally—but I have taken this mode

of submitting my claims to your kind con-

sideration. Yours, respectively,

JERRY MCNEELY.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO., ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY 1864, MADE TO THE AUDITOR, STATE OF KENTUCKY. The name of the Co. is, THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. Located—112 & 114 Broadway, New York.

NO CAPITAL STOCK.

ASSETS:

Real estate unincumbered	\$101,136.50
Bonds and Mortgages—first lien	117,450.94
Loans, on U. S. and other stocks, the market val. of which \$132,279.50,	879,420.00
Premium Notes, bearing interest,	96,000.00
Due from Agents and in course of transmission,	825,477.50
	61,465.43
United States Stocks,	\$101,136.50
622 Shares N. Y. City Banks' Stocks,	827,732.25
224 " Del. & And. Canal Co.	53,569.00
N. Y. Central Park Loan,	39,872.00
6 Bonds, Watertown and Rome R. R.	25,000.00
Rents " " "	26,750.00
Deferred Premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1864,	6,000.00
Other property belonging to the Co.	6,120.00
	5,698.05
	12,147.51
	2,075.84
	82,705.666 74

LIABILITIES:

No liabilities to Banks.	42,200.00
No Losses, adjusted and due,	41,000.00
Losses adjusted and not due,	15,000.00
Claims against the Co.,	518,920.18
Unpaid Dividends, Net Value,	7,825.04
Dividend interest unpaid, being uncalled for,	1,717.79
All other claims against the Co.,	
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.	

STATE OF NEW YORK, I. S.S.

MOSES FRANKLIN, of said City, President of the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO., being duly affirmed by WILLIAM H. BREED, of said City, Attorney of said Company, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that according to the best of their knowledge and belief, the annexed statement, is correct and true; that the assets of said Company were at the statement Two Million, Seven Hundred and Five Thousand, Six Hundred and Sixty Six Dollars, and were invested therein stated and set forth:

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

WILLIAM H. BREED, Attorney.

THOS. T. SOMMERS, Notary Public.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office. In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS,
Auditor.

[SEAL]

NO. 129.—Renewal.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY., April 16th, 1864.

This is to certify, That THOS. J. THIROP, as Agent of the New York Life Insurance Company of New York, at Maysville, Mason County, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits made by him, and presented to the Auditor of the Company, on March 3, 1864, and it has been shown to the undersigned, that the said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Thos. J. Thirop as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Maysville, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In Testimony Whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

WM. T. SAMUELS,
Auditor.

[SEAL]

\$1,000 REWARD.—The above reward will be given to any person who can furnish a prescription for coughs, colds, whooping-coughs, asthma, and consumption, which is equal to Dr. Strickland's Melilious Cough Balsam. This balsam will cure the above complaints, also spitting of blood and night sweats. One 50 cent bottle is sufficient for any one to try. The worst cases of chronic cough, asthma, whooping-cough and primary cases of consumption are cured by Dr. Strickland's Melilious Cough Balsam. It can be had at any druggist's. It is different from any other cough medicine we have known in this country.

French China, Glass and Queensware!

A fine new stock at and below Cincinnati prices.

R. ALBERT'S
Model China Store, 2d Street.

August Election!

Our terms for announcing candidates in this head are Three Dollars in advance.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce HENRY S. JEFFERSON as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce WALTER E. NEAL as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing August election.

FOR JAILOR.

We authorized to announce WILLIAM H. QUEEN as a candidate for Jailer at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. EDMOND as a candidate for Jailer at the ensuing August election.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce JOHN L. GRANT as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing August election.

FOR JAILOR.

We are authorized to announce JNO T. WILLIAMS, Com; none.

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Captured—J H Eckman, Sanford Howye and Sergt W H Darnall.

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personally—but I have taken this mode

of submitting my claims to your kind con-

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"It Might Have Been."
Maud Muller on a summer's day,
Raked the meadow, sweet with hay.
Beneath her torn hat glowed the wealth
Of simple beauty and rustic health.

Singing, she wrought, and her merry glee
The mock-bird echoed from his tree.

But when he glanced in the far-off town,
White from its hill slope looking down,

The sweet song died, and a vague unrest
And a nameless longing filled her breast.

A wish that she hardly dared to own,
For something better than she had known.

The Judge rode slowly down the lane,
Smoothing his horse's chestnut mane.

He drew his bridle in the shade
Of the apple tree, to greet the maid.

And ask'd a draught from the spring that flowed
Through the meadow across the road.

She stooped where the cool spring bubbled up,
And filled for him her small tin cup.

And blushed as she gave it looking down
On her feet so bare, and her tattered gown.

"Thanks!" said the Judge, a "sweetest draught
From a fairer hand was never quaffed."

He spoke of the grass and flowers and trees,
Of the singing birds and the humming bees,

Then talked of the haying, and wonder whether
The cloud in the west would bring foul weather.

And Maud forgot her brier-torn gown,
And her graceful ankles, bare and brown;

And listened, while a pleased surprise
Looked from her long lashed hazel eyes.

At last, like one who fares delay
Seeks a vain excuse he rode away.

Maud Miller looked and sighed: "Ah me!
That I the Judge's bride might be!

"He would dress me up in his silks so fine;
And praise and toast me at his wine.

"My father should wear a broadcloth coat,
My brother should sail a painted boat.

"I'd dress my mother so grand and gay,
And the baby should have a new toy each day.

"And I'd feed the hungry and clothe the poor,
And all should bless me who left our door."

The Judge looked back as he climbed the hill,
And saw Maud Muller standing still.

"A form more fair, a face more sweet,
Ne'er hath it been my lot to meet;

"And her modest answer and her graceful air,
Show her wise and good as she is fair.

"Would she were mine, and I to-day,
Like her a harvests of hay;

No doubtful balance of rights and wrongs,
Nor weary lawyers with heavy tongues.

"But love of cattle and song of birds,
And health and quiet and loving words."

But thought of his sister proud and cold,
And his mother, vain of her rank and gold.

So, closing his heart, the Judge rode on,
And Maud was left in the field alone.

But the lawyers smile i that afternoon,
When he hummed in court an old love tune;

And the young girl mused beside the well,
Till the rain on the unranked clover fell.

He wedded a wife of richest dower,
Who lived for passion as he for power,

Yet oft, in his marble heart's bright glow,
He watched a picture come and go:

And sweet Maud Miller's hazel eyes
Looked out in their innocent surprise.

Oft when the wine in his glass was red,
He longed for the way-side well instead;

And closed his eyes on his garnished rooms,
To dream of meadows and clover-blooms.

And the proud man sighed, with a secret pain:
"Ah, that I were free again!"

"Free as when I rode that day,
Where the barefooted maiden raked her hay."

She wedded a man unlearned and poor,
And many children played around her door.

But care and sorrow, and child birth pain,
Left their traces on heart and brain.

And oft, when the summer sun shone hot
On the new mown hay in the meadow lot.

And she heard the little spring brook fall
Over the roadside through the wall.

In the shade of the apple tree again
She saw a rider draw his rein,

And, gazing down with timid grace,
She felt his pleased eyes read her face.

Sometimes her narrow kitchen walls
Stretched away into stately halls;

The weary wheel to a spinet turned,
The tall candle an astral burned;

And for him who sat at the chimney lug,
Dosing and grumbling o'er pipe and mug,

A manly form at her side she saw,
And joy was duty and love was law.

Then she took up her burden of life again,
Say only, "I might have been."

Alas for maiden, alas for judge,
For rich repine and household drudgery

God pity them, both! and pity us all,
Who vainly the dreams of youth recall.

For all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these: "It might have been!"

Ah, well! for us all some sweet home lies
Deeply buried from human eyes;

And, in the hereafter, angels may
Roll the stone from its grave away!

H. C. LLOYD. WM. H. RICHARDSON
Lloyd & Richardson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, TEAS & TOBACCO, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE GODDARD HOUSE,
MARKET STREET, - - MAYSVILLE, KY.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL
your attention to the above card, and
solicit a portion of your patronage, promising to
fill orders promptly and satisfactorily.

We have established ourselves for the purpose
of inducing Merchants to make their purchases
here instead of elsewhere; and as our goods are bought DIRECT from FIRST HANDS in the
Eastern Market, by our Broker, we make this proposition to Merchants:

That we will duplicate any bill bought
in Cincinnati, and if goods are not what
we represent them, they can be sent back at our expense.

We have just received from the East
20 Hds. Choice new N. O. SUGAR;
10 " Prime " " "

50 Bbls. LOVING's Philadelphia REFINED
SUGARS—Crushed, Granulated, Powdered
and Coffee A.

50 Bags Choice Yellow & Bright Green COFFEE
MOLASSES—Old and New Crop;

MACKEREL—in all sizes, direct from Boston,
last Crop 1853;

40 Kgs. Newcastle ENGLISH SODA;

TOBACCO—a large lot in Boxes, Caddies, &c.

TEAS—A superior lot of all kinds, selected for
this portion of the Country.

In addition to our stock of Heavy Groceries, we
have a large assortment of Fancy:

CIGARS, at all prices; Fancy Wash-and-Shaving
SOAP; Whole and Half Boxes new M. R.
and Layer RAISINS; SARDINES; FIGS;

PICKLES; PEACHES, Coves and
Spiced OYSTERS; MUSTARD,

in boxes; 50 & 25 lbs. boxes
assorted CANDIES;

CHEESE; CRACKERS;

INDIGO; MADDER;

SPICES, grain and ground; ALUM;

Race & Ground GINGER; COPPERAS;

BLACKING, large and small; BLACKING
BRUSHES; FAUCETS; CINNAMON, ground
and in mats; CAPS; SHOT; LEAD;

EXT. LOGWOOD; STARCH;

GERMAN SOAP;

A large variety of CAP, NOTE & LETTER PA-
PER; ENVELOPES, buff and white; &c. &c.

In addition to the above, we offer inducements
to the trade in

Liquors!

RECTIFIED WHISKY sold at Cincinnati prices;
GINGER WINE, GIN, BRANDY, and with a
superior lot of OLD BOURBON WHISKY
at all prices.

Respectfully solicit the orders of the trade
generally, promising satisfaction in all cases.

W. L. & J. L. PEARCE,
Nos. 18 & 15 Sutton St., (opp. Lee House)
March 24, 1864. MAYSVILLE, KY.

LLOYD & RICHARDSON.
Mayville, Ky., March 6, 1864.

NEW CHINA, GLASS
—AND—

Queensware House!!

R. ALBERT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER
Second Street,
One door below Geo. Arthur's Confectioner's Store,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE
AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHINA, GLASS,
QUEEN'S WARE & FANCY GOODS,

in great variety, as Vases, Toilet Sets in China,
Parian Marble and Bohemian Glass,

Jewel Boxes; Fancy, Toilet and Bath Soaps,

Boxes, Toy Tea Sets, etc.

DINER AND TEA SETS,
of all qualities,

WHITE, ORNAMENTED AND FINE GILT.

Silver Plated and Britannia Tea Sets,
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Plated Table Ware; Ivory, Bone and Wool
Handled Forks and Knives; Knives; Tea Trays
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Imported Direct from the Manufacturers in
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Also, the large and most complete stock of

COAL OIL LAMPS,
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BURNERS, CHIMNEYS
PAPER SHADES and WICKS;

The Very Best of PURE COAL OIL,
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all of which I will sell for CASH at the VERY
LOWEST CINCINNATI prices.

As a concession to the wants of custom-
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Maysville, Feb. 4, 1864.

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FOR Burning Coal Oil, some very fine, direct
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CORDAGE—Hemp and Manilla ropes of
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TRY STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLUOUS
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CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma,
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to convince them that it is the best preparation
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June 2, 1864.

G. W. BLATTERMAN,
Second Street.

July 7, 1864.

G. W. BLATTERMAN,
Second Street.

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